

## LIBRARY HOURS DURING THE SUMMER

From June 15 until September 15 inclusive, the Library will be open on week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., on Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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OBITUARY

## PROFESSOR JOHN A. MANDEL

On Sunday, May 5, 1929, Professor John Alfred Mandel died after an illness of two years' duration. His death was due to myocarditis and he bore the slow and insidious developments of this disease with fortitude.

Professor Mandel was born October 18, 1865, in Stockholm, Sweden and was brought to this country by his parents at the age of five. The family settled in Boston, Mass., where he received his early education in the public schools and the English High School of Boston. Later he studied at the University of Berlin specializing in Chemistry and allied sciences. He received the degree of Doctor of Science from New York University in 1901.

He was married in 1891 to Paula A. Heinrich of Berlin, Germany, who survives him.

His academic career began in 1884 when he became the assistant to Professor Charles Doremus at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1894 he accepted the appointment as Professor of Chemistry in the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons and held this position until 1897. From 1897 to 1898 he was Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the College of the City of New York and at the same time was Adjunct Professor of Chemistry at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. From 1898 until his death he was Professor of Chemistry in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York University.

Throughout his career Professor Mandel took active interest in Scientific Societies here and abroad. He was a member of the following: American Chemical Society; American Physiological Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Society of Biological Chemists; Society for

Experimental Biology and Medicine; Harvey Society; Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft; Associate Fellow, New York Academy of Medicine. In addition, he was a member of the Century Association, New York, and the Nu Sigma Nu and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities. He attended practically all of the International Physiological Congresses for the past 35 years.

He was a man of broad culture and an indefatigable research worker in Chemistry, having contributed many original papers to the chemical journals. His researches were carried out independently in part, as well as in collaboration with Carl Neuberg, P. A. Levine, E. K. Dunham and Hans Oertel.

The principal field of his researches was the chemistry of nucleic acid, and he published papers on nucleic acids and glutathionic acid of the mammary glands; and, nucleic acids and their cleavage products; also on the origin of glycuronic acid.

Professor Mandel's translation of Hammarsten's well-known "*Lehrbuch der Physiologischen Chemie*" was first done in 1893 and he translated five subsequent editions of the book, thereby furnishing a most valuable aid to the Biological Chemists of this country and England. He also translated Arnold's "*Repetitorium der Chemie*."

His own works include a "Handbook for the Biochemical Laboratory," 1896 (J. Wiley and Sons) "*Handbuch für das Physiologische-Chemische Laboratorium*" 1897 (M. Krayn, Berlin) and "*Micrometrische Methoden der Blutuntersuchung*," in collaboration with Dr. Steudel, Berlin 1921 1st ed., (translated into Italian 1924) 1924 2nd. ed.

In 1912 Professor Mandel was created a Knight in the Order of the North Star by King Gustave of Sweden for his scientific work and writings, and received in 1914 the Rote Kreuz Medaille from Emperor Francis Josef of Austria for his work in the Austrian Red Cross. In 1923 the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture was conferred upon him by the University of Berlin, and in 1926 he was elected a member of the German Academy of Natural Sciences of Halle. In 1924 he was made an Honorary Member of the Berliner Physiologische Gesellschaft. He was a frequent and welcome guest in many of the cultural centers of Europe, especially in Germany, where he carried on investigations in numerous laboratories, and but a short time ago was the recipient of an invitation from the George Speyer Laboratory for Chemotherapy, the scene of Paul Ehrlich's activities, which extended to him its courtesy for a whole year.

Professor Mandel will be best remembered by his thousands of students for his eloquent and forceful teaching. He was a splendid and inspiring lecturer and had the rare ability to impart his knowledge. Many of his students will remember his kindly sympathy and ready help in their difficulties. His life is best summed up as one of devotion to his students and science. His death is a profound loss and is mourned by his friends, associates and students who revere his memory.

W. C. MAC TAVISH.